

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 55·5 mm.; tail 24; hind foot 5·5; ear 12.

Skull: greatest length 15·4; zygomatic breadth 9·4; length of upper cheek-teeth from front of second premolar to last molar 4·7.

*Hab.* Yola, N. Nigeria.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 8. 10. 6. 8. Collected 27th July, 1908.

There is no doubt that this Nigerian form must be recognized as distinct from the Gambian species both on account of its smaller size and larger upper anterior premolars.

I propose to call it *Charephon websteri*, after the donor of the collection.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 20th, 1908.—Prof. W. J. Sollas, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

‘On some Fossil Fishes discovered by Prof. Ennes de Souza in the Cretaceous Formation at Ilhéos, State of Bahia (Brazil).’  
By Arthur Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.G.S.

This paper proves that the Lower Cretaceous formation of Bahia extends along the coast, to a point at least 130 miles south of the area previously described. The fish-remains are referable to new species of the genera *Mawsonia*, *Lepidotus*, and *Scombroclupea*. *Mawsonia* seems to have been scaleless, and differs from all known Jurassic and Cretaceous Cœlacanth fishes in lacking denticles on the fins. The *Lepidotus* closely resembles the European Wealden *L. Mantelli* in proportions, but is more strongly ornamented. The *Scombroclupea* is peculiar, in exhibiting only scales where the anal finlets usually occur.